table.
The motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived.
Yeas 79, nays 100.
The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until the second Friday in July.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL-POLITICS. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Wholeon the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, addressed the House an hour on

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, addressed the House an hour on the Presidency. After briefly replying to a speech of Senator Makous, he said that it was a principle in his political creed (and on this subject he believed there was an entire unanimity of sentiment amongst Southern Whigs) that the series of measures known as the compromise measures should be adhered to and carried faithfully into execution as a final settlement of the exciting question of slavery. With the great mass of the Whig party (with the Southern Whig party, at all events) this question was paramount to all others, rising far above and absorbing all questions of mere party policy. Indeed it might be said to be the very corner-stone of their political existence. He argued that, unless the Whig Convention, soon to assemble in Baltimore, should declare the finality of these measures, it would have the effect to sever the Whig party. He planted himself upon the policy of the present Whig Administration, and highly complimented the course of Mr. Fillmore. He then opposed the selection of Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency, believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency, believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency, believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency, believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency, believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency, believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines for the Presidency believing him to be under the influence of Northern politicians. He Gen. Scott as the Whig nomines fo

Mr. STANLY replied to the remarks of Mr. CABELL in reference to Senator Mangum and Gen. Scott. He believed that when the Convention should call upon Gen. Scott for an avowal of his sentiments, he would give them an answer. If he should not do this, and should run as a mum can-

If he should not do this, and should run as a mum candidate, he (Mr. Stankt) would not give him his support. This was due to his constituents and to himself. He then reviewed the resolutions composing the Democratic platform, expressing himself against such platforms.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER opposed the adoption of finality resolutions by the Whig Convention, the requiring of pledges, and partial grants of land for railroad purposes, favoring the bill reported by his colleague, Mr. Bennett. Mr. GENTRY then obtained the floor, when The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Monday, June 14, 1852.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body th following communication from the Treasury Department which was read, referred to the Committee on Commercial

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 12, 1852. SIR: In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, calling upon this Department to report "upon the practicability, utility, and probable cost of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, and also to communicate such information as the Department may be in possession of in relation to the navigation of the straits of Florida, the leaves according to the content of the straits. rida, the losses accruing thereon, and the dangers fliculties incident thereto," I have the honor to state and difficulties incident thereto," I have the honor to state
that the Department possesses no information as to the
practicability or probable cost of a ship canal across the
peninsula of Fl rida, nor has it any officers at its command capable of making the needful surveys or estimates
in order to ascertain those facts; and it can only add that
from general and unofficial information on the subject it
believes the plan would be practicable, and at a reasonable expense in comparison with the great advantages
which would result from such a work.

The Department cannot arrive at the correct amount of ne commerce of the straits of Florida, as it would be impossible to ascertain the value of the immense shipments coastwise to New Orleans for the supply of the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, besides those to the ports of Florida, Alabama, and Texas; but from the best data in possession of the Department it is probable the ocean commerce of the American ports on the Gulf, inward and outward, foreign and domestic, exceeds two hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum, besides that of the Mexican and other foreign ports on the Gulf.

All the above commerce has to encounter the dangerous navigation of the Florida coasts and its numerous reefs, and all the inward portion of it to the Gulf ports has, in addition, the tedions and equally dangerous navigation of the Bahama Banks. A difference of insurance on the above amount of only one-half of one per cent. by a ship canal through Florida would be an annual saving of a million and a quarter of dollars, and a still larger amount would be economized in the expenses of the vessels, and a consequent reduction in the rate of freight by shortening the voyage, as would be the case by a route through such a canal.

As regards the difficulties and dangers incident to the

As regards the difficulties and dangers incident to the present route of navigation to the ports of the Gulf, it will probably be sufficient to state the single fact that the rate of insurance from New York to New Orleans is equal to that from New York to China.

The losses on the commerce of the Gulf by marine dis-asters are proportionably very heavy, but the Department has no means of ascertaining even an approximation to

the correct amount.

All which is respectfully submitted. WM. L. HODGE, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hon WILLIAM R. KING,

President pro tem. of the Senate. INCREASE OF COMPENSATION.

Mr. BRIGHT introduced a bill to increase the compensation of the Assistant Postmasters General, and to provide for the appointment of the same by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

[This bill increases the compensation of each five hundred dollars.]

CATLIN'S PAINTINGS.

CATLIN'S PAINTINGS.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Seward in relation to the purchase of Catlin's gallery of Indian portraits was modified so as to read:

Recoived, That a select committee, to consist of three members, be appointed by the President of the Senate to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Mr. George Catlin's collection of Indian scenes and portraits, which are in danger of being sold and lost to the country.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Seward, Gwin, and Underwood were accordingly appointed by the Call.

the Chair.

On motion by Mr. HALL, it was ordered that a message be sent to the House of Representatives requesting the return to the Senate of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose," approved 4th July, 1836; and also an "Act to provide additional examiners in the Patent Office, and for other purposes," approved May 27, 1848.

REMEDY TO PATENTEES.

REMEDY TO PATENTEES.

The bill giving further remedy to patentees was taken up on motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, and after a long debate, in which Mesers UNDERWOOD, MILLER, SEWARD, BEADBURY, and TOUCEY advocated the bill, and Mesers. BORLAND, BAYARD, BUTLER, HUNTER, FELCH, and GEYER opposed it—

Motions were made to recommit it to the Committee on the Patent Office, and to the Committee on the Judiciary, both of which falled.

Mr. BORLAND then moved that the Senate adjourn; which mation was agreed to: Ayes 13, no senate adjourn;

tion was agreed to: Ayes 13, noes 7. No quo

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There being no objection— Mr. MOORE said that, in the course of the speech mad by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanar) on Saturday, that gentleman adverted to certain meetings held in this city by those who withdrew from the celebrated Whig candus. At the same time the gentleman alluded to an attempt to get up a third party; and these allusions were so connected together as to convey

sional assemblings in this city. He had the honor of being the chairman of those meetings, and ought to know every thing that transpired at them. The object of those meetings, he would state here most emphatically, was to consult as to the best and most honorable means to procure the nomination of Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Another object, as he understood it, was to harmonize the Whig party, and to establish such a principle, or platform as the modern term had it, upon which all could unite, both North and South. If the gentleman from North Carolina intended to imply that those meetings were gotten up for the purpose of that those meetings were gotten up for the purpose of creating a third party, he (Mr. M.) most unhesitatingly contradicted it. There was no such purpose, as he unerstood it.

The gentleman from North Carolina, in connexion with his speech, mentioned another thing which he would barely notice. He said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Moore) made the proposal in the caucus that if Southern gentlemen would remain until after the time and place for holding the Convention should be fixed, he would either bring forward or support the reso lutions in reference to the compromise measures. He had not the least doubt that such a proposition was

made.

Mr. MOORE, of Pennsylvania, said that, as he did no see the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. STARLY) in his seat, he would make a brief explanation. He thought his seat, he would make a brief explanation. He thought that the gentleman from Louisiana was mistaken as to the position assumed by the gentleman from North Carolina. That gentleman stated, if his recollection was right, that the gentlemen to whom he alluded, one of whom was himself, (Mr. Moore,) said that they were ready and willing to vote upon the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Marshall) as a separate proposition. He (Mr. M.) responded to what the gentleman from North Carolina said on Saturday, by stating to the House that he did say to the meeting, as soon as the vote was announced on the decision of the Chair ruling the resolutions of the gentleman from Kentucky out of order, that he was then ready to vote upon the resolutions as a separate proposition.

ons as a separate proposition.

Mr. MOORE, of Lousiana, said that he would state that Mr. MOORE, of Lousians, said that he would state that if any such proposition was made, he could not have been present at the time, or, if present, he did not hear it. He heard it for the first time Saturday. He had no doubt that he was out of the caucus at the time the proposition was made; for he would admit that he retired early, disgusted at the arbitrary, partial, and, as he thought, improper manner in which the chairman of that meeting decided the compromise resolutions out of order.

LANDS FOR ROADS AND EDUCATION. The House then proceeded to consider the bill making rants of land to aid in the construction of railroads an

for other purposes, reported some days since from the Committee on Public Lands by Mr. Bennert.

The question pending was upon the motion made yes terday by Mr. Bennert, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, this motion having been made for the purpose of keeping the bill before the House.

Mr. BENNETT asked gentlement all sides to have a vote upon the bill, and demanded the previous question.

He withdrew it, however, at the request of Mr. DOTY, who moved an amendment to the bill speci-

lying the railroads to which the States shall grant the ands given to them under the bill. Mr. BENNETT then renewed the demand for the pre-

nous question.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill or the table; which motion was not agreed to: Yeas 85

The previous question was then seconded, and under its operation the motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands was disagreed to: Yeas 78, nays 109.

The question then being on ordering the bill to be en

grossed for a third reading—
Mr. MEADE moved to reconsider the vote by which th main question was ordered, stating that he did so with the view of moving to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The morning hour having now expired, the House pro-ceeded to other business.

WHEELING BRIDGE. Mr. THOMPSON, of Virginia, remarked that during short time he had had the honor of a seat in the Hou the short time he had had the honor of a seat in the House he had not trespassed upon its attention, nor asked of it any indulgence; nether had he violated nor asked any courtesy of the House in any degree. There was, how-ever, in the hands of a committee of the House a question of vast importance to his constituents, and, as he had been called by them to act in another sphere, he would now ask, as a matter of courtesy to himself, as a matter of right and justice to his constituents, and for the set tlement of a great national question, that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be permitted to make their report in relation to the Wheeling Bridge, and when the report should be made that it be made the special or-

Objections were made.
Mr. THOMPSON moved to suspend the rules.
Mr. McLANAHAN Mr. McLANAHAN was proceeding to state that Pennsylvania was also interested in this question, when— Mr. STUART called him to order, a motion to suspend ot being debatable.
The SPEAKER so decided.

The motion to suspend was then negatived. CALIFORNIA MINT BILL.

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, asked the unanimous onsent of the House to permit the chairman of the Com-

mittee of Ways and Means to report back Senate bill for the establishment of a branch mint at San Francisco. There being no objection—
Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred Senate bill to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in California, re-

orted the same back with sundry amendments.

Mr. H. stated that he had no instructions from the committee as to the disposition of the bill, other than the ordinary course, which would carry it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union he Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McCORKLE moved that the bill be put upon it

passage.

Mr. HOUSTON stated that all the amendments propo by the Committee of Ways and Means were restrictive in their character, and he wished to move an amendment to their character, and he wished to move an amendment to the bill which one of the Representatives from California had placed in his hands. There was an assay office in San Francisco, and that office, instead of coining bars, was coining are and ten dollar pieces. From the irregu-larity of their proceeding and the impropriety of their course, the coinage which came from this assay office in this shape was now at a discount in California at from three to five per cent. and at a measure discount in the

mere hearsay?
Mr. HOUSTON replied that he had obtained his infor

mation from the Representatives and Senators from California, and he had no doubt of its truth. He then demanded the previous question on the amendments pending to the bill. ading the question on seconding the demand for the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL-POLITICS

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—POLITICS.

On motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expeuses of the Indian Department, and for falfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Mr. GENTRY replied to the remarks of Mr. Standy, delivered on Saturday last. He strongly argued in favor of the Whig Convention endorsing the finality of the compromise measures, deeming it to be a question of high national importance, rising above questions of party policy. He hoped that both of the great political organizations of the country would avail themselves of the opportunity which the occasion furnished them to nationalize themselves, and so to shape their Presidential organizations as to bring all the influence which they possessed to bear upon the American heart and mind, North and South, with a view to harmonize and conciliate both sections of the Union, to give tranquillity to the country, and bring each section and every part and parcel of the Union to recognise the obligations which the Constitution imposed. He hoped that both parties would throw the weight of their influence in favor of teaching the people the truth, and learning them their duties under the Constitution. He believed that if both parties would stand upon this principle it would result in great good to the republic now and for years hereafter; that the bitter feelings and unfraternal passions which sectional questions had engendered would be obliterated and expunged; that the people of the whole American Union would again fraternize as brethren, and act together to uphold the institutions which we had inherited from our forefathers; and that our glorious republic would be restored to tranquillity and harmony, protecting and making happy all of its children, and, progressing in its career of prosperity, greatness, that our glorious repuone would be and making happy all of its lity and harmony, protecting and making happy all of its children, and, progressing in its career of prosperity, greatness, and glory, be as the sun in the heavens to all the nations of the earth, lighting up their pathway to freedom and happiness, like unto that which we enjoy. But if the two great political parties should not thus act, he seriously feared that the fountain of bitter waters which had been opened, and which the patriots who cooperated in that adjustment hoped that they had sealed

n to the mind of some that they were one | up forever, would again be unsealed; that sectional strife, | up forever, would again be unsealed; that sectional strife, sectional antagonism, the denunciation of the North by the South, and of the South by the North, would again be the order of the day, leading to sectional organizations of parties; and that, finally, instead of settling our differences and adjusting questions of policy vitally affecting the interests of our great republic at the ballot-box, we would be thrown upon the last sad resort of the cartridge-Box, the bayonet, and the sword. It was useless to talk to him of victory or defeat when such interests were involved. It would be infinitely better to be defeated by doing their duty to the country than gain victory by pursuing a course which would bring upon us evils such as he had named.

The Whig party should nationalize itself as a party.

victory by pursing a course which would bring upon us evils such as he had named.

The Whig party should nationalize itself as a party, for cease to exist as a party extending over the whole Union; and it ought to cease to exist if it should fail to do this. And how could the Whig party nationalize itself at Baltimore? It was a proceeding plain, simple, and easy. The Southern portion of the Whig party had a right to demand of the Northern wing that they should do that which they had never yet done—recognise, as a compromise between the North and the South, and as binding upon both sections of the country, the series of measures known as the Compromise measures. If the Whig party should refuse to nationalize itself, it should die; it would not be fit to exist; it would be valueless to the country, and he would do all that laid in his power to the country, and he would do all that laid in his power t

Mr. G. then earnestly opposed the nomination of Gen Scott, believing, under present circumstances, that i would result either in the destruction of the Whig party

Scott, believing, under present circumstances, that it would result either in the destruction of the Whig party, or its final surrender to abolitionism.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, remarked that he desired, for his own information, and the information of the Northern Whig party, which had just been so eloquently assailed by the gentleman from Tennessee, to propound certain interrogatories to certain gentlemen of the Whig party, as they claimed to be, of the South. This question of the finality of the compromise had been dragged into every debate of the House for the last six months, and he desired to know in what way he was to understand this question of finality. With all due respect, he wished to put a question to the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Ourtaw,) who a few days ago laid down a platform of action for himself similar to that which they had just heard from the gentleman from Tennessee. The admission of California, with a constitution prescribing her regular limits and excluding slavery therefrom, was one of the compromise measures which passed the last Congress. He wished to inquire of the gentleman whether, as a North Carolina Whig, he stood prepared to pledge himself for the present, and for all the future, to resist every attempt which might be made by the people of California to divide that State, so as to create a slave State out of any portion of its territory?

Mr. GUITLAW said that in response to the inquire of

Mr. OUTLAW said that in response to the inquiry the gentleman from Ohio he had to say, that California as a sovereign State, had the same rights and the same powers as any other State in the Union; that, in his opinion, whenever her people should call upon Congress to divide her territory, and they should deem that it was to the interest of the country that it should be divided, it could be done without any infringement of the compro-

Mr. GENTRY said that he stood with respect to the North precisely as he did with respect to Virginia. The principle upon which a State might be divided was prescribed in terms, and every State that wanted slavery had a right to have it. Ohio had a right to have it, if she

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that notwithstanding the opinions which the gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from Tennessee expressed, yet they invoked the veto power of the Executive of the United States to prevent the people from exercising their constitutional right to legislate upon the law in regard to fug tive slaves. He declared that there was not one Norther Whig who was not ready to carry out every constitutions. obligation, including the one for the restoration of fugitive

Mr. OUTLAW said that he would vote for the adm sion of California without any regard to the question of slavery; he would be governed in his vote by what he believed to be to the interest and convenience of the peo-ple of California, precisely as he would in the case of any

other State.

Mr. STANLY then replied to the remarks of M GENTRY. He expressed himself against platforms, and declared that he had no fear of the slavery agitation continuing; for he believed it was growing less every day. He referred to the course of Mr. GENTRY at the Whig Convention of 1848, when that gentleman opposed the adoption of a platform as out of order, contending that the Convention had merely assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Mr. S. considered the course of Mr. Gentra as tending to the formation of sectional parties, and express ed the belief that the masses of the people were in favo the Union.
Mr. TOWNSHEND then obtained the floor; when

the consideration of the California mint bill.

Mr. ROBBINS moved to suspend the rules to enable him to submit a resolution that when the House adjourn

on Wednesday next, it adjourn to meet on Saturday.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, was opposed to the resolution being offered now. He would, however, upon tomorrow, move that when the House adjourn it a meet on Saturday next. HARBOR AND RIVER BILL.

Pending the question on the motion to suspend—
Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, by unanimous consent,
from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making
appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors
and rivers; which was read twice and committed.
The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1852.

IN SENATE. The following message was received from the Presidthe United States:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11, 1852. WASHINGTON, JUNE 11, 1852.

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State on the subject of the disorders on the Rio Grande frontier, and recommend the legislation which it suggests, in order that the duties and obligations of this Government occasioned thereby may be more effectually discharged, and the peace and security of the inhabitants of the United States in that quarter more efficiently maintained.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

[The Secretary of State says, in effect, that although here is great want of official information, yet there can be no doubt of the frequent occurrence of disorders and outrages committed on the borders between the United this shape was now at a discount in California at from three to five per ceat., and at a greater discount in ether parts of the country. The amendments which he now offered proposed to repeal the act establishing this assay office by the passage of the bill before the House, for the purpose of arresting the course he had alluded to.

Mr. STUART desired to know whether the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had information as to for the preservation and peace of the neighborhood. The States and Mexico, which unhappily are not confined to the inhabitants of either side; that violent seizures of Secretary recommends that the Government should be authorized to employ the military force of the country stationed in that quarter. He intimates that further legal enactments are necessary to restrain our citifens from hostile incursions into the territory of Mexico, and recommends the revival of the act of the 10th of March, 1888 or such parts thereof as exigencies may require, &c.]

A message was also received from the President of the United States, with a report of the Secretary of State, accompanied by a communication from the Spanish Minister claiming indemnity for Spanish subjects who sustained injury in the popular tumult at New Orleans in August last; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign

[The President, in the course of his message, says: "Per aps one ground upon which this indemnity, not large in mount, may be granted without establishing a dangerous precedent, and the granting of which would commen itself to the generous feeling of the entire country, is that the Queen of Spain, with a magnanimity worthy of all commendation, in a case where we had no legal right to solicit the favor, granted a free pardon to the person who had so unjustifiably invaded her dominions and murdered her subjects, in violation of her own laws as well as those of the United States and the public law of nations. Such an act of mercy, which restored many misguided and unfortunate youths of this country to their parents and friends, seems to merit some corresponding act of magna-nimity and generosity on the part of the Government of this country." He concludes with this remark: "I think that there can be none more appropriate than to grant an indemnity to those Spanish subjects who were resident among us, and who suffered by the violence of the mob. not on account of any fault which they themselves had committed, but because they were the subjects of the Queen of Spain. Such an act would tend to confirm that friendship which has so long existed between the two nations, and to perpetuate it as a blessing to both, and I therefore recommend it to your favorable consideration."]

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. RUSK, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill providing for a contract to carry the mall between some Southern port of the United States and the port of Pars, on the river Amazon, or

[This bill authorizes a contract to be made by the Sectoral for carrying che mail between some Southern port or ports of the United States and the port of Para, on the river Amazon, his promise, he renewed the demand for the previous ed States and the port of Para, on the river Amazon, touching at Porto Rico, or such of the Windward Islands or such Brazilian port as may seem most advantageous, in steamers of notless than one thousand tons burden, to be inspected, previous to being taken into the service of the Government, by a board, to consist of ten experienced officers of the navy; to be equal to any of the steamers of the "Collins line," easily converted into war steamers of the first class. The United States to pay not exceeding the rate of —— per round trip, not to exceed two nor be less than one per month. The contract to continue in force for ten years, unless sooner discontinued by the Government, in which event one year of extra pay be allowed in lieu of all claims for damages, provided the contract Government, in which event one year of extra pay be allowed in lieu of all claims for damages, provided the contract be advertised for six months, and given to the lowest bidder deemed competent and prepared to perform the service. Brazilian subjects only to be allowed to be part owners, provided the vessels are registered as American and sail under the American flag, and to be officered and manned as the laws require bona fide American vessels to be officered and manned. 'The Government to be allowed to take possession of the same on the payment of the just and fair value thereof, not to be estimated in any case to exceed the actual first cost. To agree with the Government of Brazil as to the tariff of international postage on the mail matter between the two countries, provided despatches of each Government and its diplomatic agents may be free. Each steamer to carry an agent of the Post Office Department free of charge; the mails to be under the charge of the commanders of said steamers, to be de-Office Department free of charge; the mails to be under the charge of the commanders of said steamers, to be de-livered at the ports of terminus. Are to have the power to extend the contract so as to make it terminate at Rio

aneiro, should such appear necessary or expedient.]

Also, from the same committee, a bill to authorize the costmaster General and Secretary of the Navy to contract

Postmaster General and Secretary of the Navy to contract for the transportation of the United States mail in steam vessels within the ports therein named.

[An elaborate report of upwards of one hundred pages accompanied these bills, with an appendix of some fifty or sixty more, which were ordered to be printed.] Also, a bill to establish certain mail routes on the issippi river.

[This bill authorizes the Postmaster General to iss proposals for a daily mail line between Louisville and Cairo, and St. Louis and Cairo, Nashville and Cairo, Cairo and Memphis, and Memphis and New Orleans. The boats to carry iron or copper life-boats, in such numbers as the safety of passengers requires in case of accidents.] Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs

Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Military Anairs, to which was referred House bill for the construction of military roads in Oregon Territory, reported back the same without amendment.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee of Claims, made an adverse report on the petition of Thomas Mullett for com-pensation for surveying the public lands.

STEAM FOR HARBOR DEFENCE. On motion by Mr. SEWARD, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution for the construction of the war steamer contracted for by Mr. Stephens for harbor defence; which, after a somewhat protracted discussion, in which Messrs. HUNTER, STOCKTON, SEWARD, MAL-LORY, and others participated, the resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion by Mr. SEWARD, the Senate proceeded to

the consideration of the resolution submitted by him the 12th of May, in relation to a communication from J. W. P. Lewis on the subject of lighthouses; but without taking any question, on motion, the Senate adjourned to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that when the House

dijourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

Mr. ROBBINS suggested that it would be better to adourn until Saturday next, and he desired to move an mendment to that effect.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that the Democrats had a fair

how when their Convention was held, and the other side hould be allowed the same opportunity. The question was then taken, and the motion of Mr. ones was agreed to.

LANDS ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, by unanimous consent, the House proceeded to consider Senate bill to protect actual settlers upon lands on the line of the Central

Railroad by granting pre-emption rights thereto.

Mr. HALL briefly explained the bill, when

It was read three times and passed.

LANDS FOR ROADS AND EDUCATION. The House then proceeded to consider the bill making grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads and

for other purposes, reported some days since from th Committee on Public Lands by Mr. BUNNETT. Committee on Public Lands by Mr. Bennett.

The bill provides for the grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads and for educational purposes; the lands granted to the new States to be applied to railroads, and those granted to the old States to be applied to education. The object of the bill is to equalize the distribution of the public lands among the States, to be apportioned at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in the thirty-second Congress from said States respectively, and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia land granted by any other act during the present session of Congress, to any State, to aid in the construction of any railroad therein, shall be deducted from the amount grant-

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill an mendments on the table.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved that the Hous

adjourn; which motion was negatived: Yeas 72, nays 87
The question then being on the motion to lay the bil The morning hour expired.

The morning hour expired.

The House then proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Ex-

Washington, June 11.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State on the subject of the disorders on the Rio Grande frontier, and recommend the legislation which it suggests, in order that the duties and obligations of this Government occasioned thereby may be more effectually discharged, and the peace and security of the inhabitants of the United States in that quarter more efficiently main tained.

MILLARD FILLMORE. The communication and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordere

to be printed. CALIFORNIA MINT BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then pro

ed to consider the unfinished business of yesterday, bein the bill of the Senate to establish a branch mint of th

the bill of the Senate to establish a branch mint of the United States in California, the question being on the amendments reported thereto by the Committee of Ways and Means. Among other amendments, the committee propose to add the following sections to the bill:

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted. That there shall be charged a sciniorage on the coinage of gold in the Mint of the United States and each of its branches, at a rate or rates to be established from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed, in his judgment, the actual expense of the coinage at said mint or branch mint respectively: Provided the same shall not be more than one per centum on the amount coined.

Sec. 11. And he it further enacted. That before the Secretary Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That before the Secrets

Sec. 11. And be it further snacted, That before the Secretary of the Treasury shall procure or erect the buildings provided for in the second section of this act, or commence operations under any of the provisions of the same, at San Francisco, State of California, it shall first be his duty to make a contract or contracts for the erection of said buildings, and procuring the machinery necessary for the operations of said mint, at a sum or sums which shall not in the whole exceed the sum of \$300,000, which said contract or contracts shall be secured by good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States. The previous question having been moved on the

The previous question having been moved on the adoption of the amendments.

Mr. HOUSTON withdrew it at the request of—
Mr. BROOKS, who remarked that, before he proceeded to discuss one of these amendments, he would say to the gentlemen from California, in good faith, that he did not rise to oppose the bill, or to offer any amendment to it. There were two propositions before the House—one for the establishment of a branch mint in California, the other an amendment from the the Committee of Ways and Means establishing a seigniorage upon all the coinage and bullion of the country. He was sure there was no more important question before the House than the latter, unless it was the subject of the public lands; for whatever affected the currency of the country, its gold and silver affected the currency of the country, its gold and silver production, had a direct and powerful influence upon commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. He proceeded to oppose this amendment, declaring it to be a relic of feudal times. He had no hesitation in declaring, and he feudal times. He had no hesitation in declaring, and he was fortified by the highest authority, that it would reverse the whole policy of the country, and send all the gold productions of California, and all the silver from South America, which would otherwise have come to us, to England, there to receive upon it the impress of the British Government. He said that the British Government charged no seigniorage, and he hoped no hasty legislation would be taken by the House upon this subject, but that they would give It their grave, solemn, and serious consideration. If the bill should be divested of seiniorage, he would leave it to take its way; but so long as it had this dead weight appended to it, so long as it was tied to this destructive novelty, he would invoke the House, in the name of the miners of California, in the name of American commerce, engaged in transporting

question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. HOUSTON, exercising the privilege allowed the member reporting the measure under consideration, replied to the remarks of Mr. Brooks, contending that plied to the remarks of Mr. Brooks, contending that that gentleman in his statement of facts was wholly incorrect, according to the examination he (Mr. H.) had given the subject, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and according to the report of Senator Hunder, who had given this subject a very thorough and extraordinary investigation. He also contended that sergniorage was charged in Great Britain.

The Hutse bing very thin, a motion was made to adjourn; which was lost.

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, said that he wished to state an bahalf of himself and colleague, that they described the state of the state of

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, said that he wished to state, on behalf of himself and colleague, that they de-sired the question to be now taken upon the amendments, so as to secure the action of the House upon the bill at its next meeting. They of course were opposed to the amendment in reference to seigniorage, and were willing and anxious that it should be voted down; but they hoped the House would take such action on the bill as to secur its consideration when the House should next meet. Several slight amendments, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, were then adopted; when

The question was stated to be on the amendment of

ing seigniorage!

Mr. OLDS, for the purpose of keeping the bill before
the House, moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question.

And then the House adjourned to Friday.

PROM LIBERTA.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Lowder, from Sierra Leone, via Monrovia, we have rumors that some coolness exists between the Government of Liberia and the local representatives of the British Government in that quarter, having its origin in the apparently wellmerited chastisement which the Liberian Gavernment secently inflicted upon the rebel chief Grando and his marauding allies, for their attack upon a comparatively defenceless village.

The hostile movement of Grando, it will be remembered was alleged to have been instigated by two or three English traders; and, in consequence of this charge, it appears that the British naval commander on the coast of Africa has instituted inquiries into the truth of the matter. For this purpose he sent the British brig Sou, with the British Consul on board, to Trisletown, where she remained two days, during which two or three of the ir surgent chiefs who were allies of Grando were invited on board and interrogated respecting the difficulties between them and the Liberian Government. Nothing of what occurred has transpired. It is reported, however, that Bover, one of the chiefs, had signed a paper denying the jurisdiction of the Liberian Government over the Trade-town country, which had indused the British commander to send a despatch to Governor Roberts protesting against the arrest or molestation of one of the British residents who had been cited to trial by the Liberian Government on a charge of having been concerned in the late rebellion at New Cess.

From these rumors, the editor of the Liberia Herald in fers that England has taken part with the enemies of the Republic, and that a sad fate awaits Liberia unless a "repressing hand" from abroad arrests these proceedings; but the New York Commercial Advertiser, from which paper we condense the foregoing intelligence, and which goes into a review of the whole matter, conclude that there is no sufficient reason for these gloomy apprehensions-apprehensions which, it says, "we are free to say we think the Liberian authorities ought not to give placeto, except on very sufficient and incontrovertible evidence, seeing that that Power was the first to recognise Liberia's national existence, and has given her substantial token of good will."

Notwithstanding these rumored difficulties, the interna resources of the Republic are developing themselves, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter, written by one of its citizens who has good opportunities for knowing the truth:

"We are getting along as well as usual. I think the "We are getting along as well as usual. I think the spirit of industry and enterprise in the Republic is decidedly on the increase. All trades and branches of business are assuming a regular and systematic form. There are more improvements—the number of houses now in progress of erection is greater and the material better and more durable than any former period of our history could boast of. Late immigrants, I mean recently arrived immigrants, are more active and contented than they were formerly. One cause of this are the improvements every where manifest. Formerly, when all old settlers and new were poor and meanly clad and meanly housed, there was little to stimulate the ambition of the newly arrived. Those they found here were so little in advance of them that the distinction was as nothing. Things in this re-spect are now somewhat changed. Families, more that few, are living as comfortably as people any where. Their ease and even elegance excited the ambition of every as-

The barque Liberia Packet, in forty-five days from Savannah, arrived at Monrovia on the 15th of March, with 163 passengers.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The "Alta California" states that the first Chinese emigrants to California arrived in San Francisco from Hong Kong in the month of February, 1848 -two men and one woman. But four arrived during the succeeding twelve months On the 1st of February, 1849, there were about fifty-fou Chinamen and one Chinese woman in California; on the 1st of January, 1850, there were 789 men and two women; and during the early part of that year about three hundred departed for the Chincha Islands. On the 1st of January, 1851, there were in California 4,018 men and women; and on the 1st of January, 1852, there were 7.520. Since that time they have increased to nearly 12,000, all of them except seven being men and boys. The number expected to arrive during the remainder of this year is from seven to ten thousand

In view of these facts, the " Alta California" says that there is no necessity for the hue and cry which has been raised relative to this particular class of foreigners. The French and Spanish American population in that country both exceed the Chinese very largely, and no one fears danger or misfortune from their excessive numbers.

As regards the industrious and peaceable habits of the Chinese, the San Francisco correspondent of the New York Courier writes as follows, which coincides with all other accounts which we have had of them :

other accounts which we have had of them:

"They certainly make a valuable class of citizens. Out of twelve thousand or more, who are now in California, we have yet to see the first drunkard, gambler, or pauper. There has not been a single arrest among them for any crime. There has not been an application at any hospital. They never fight or get up a disturbance, except when extrenched upon by their disorderly Christian neighbors, while they pay their taxes and duties cheerfully, and in some instances have even gotten up handsome subscriptions for the Church. The crimes they are accused of are, in fact, the necessary offspring of their virtues. Thus they are considered unprofitable residents because they spend no money in the country, and carry away with them all the proceeds of their labors. Their provisions are drawn almost wholly from China, and as vice is rare among them they of course are not patrons of the saleons drawn almost wholly from China, and as vice is rare among them they of course are not patrons of the saloons and drinking houses. It is therefore claimed that they impoverish the country. This may be true to the extent of their nett profits, which are withdrawn from our stock of mineral wealth, (but not from the circulation;) while the probable average per man of this nett amount is far less than that withdrawn by most other foreign miners. But, on the other hand, we must take into view the commercial privileges which are rapidly developing them. But, on the other hand, we must take into view the com-mercial privileges which are rapidly developing them-selves in our favor in China itself. The trade in Chinese manufactures already constitutes a distinct and important feature in our markets, and has more than doubled within six months. The returning emigrants generally invest their gains in goods, with which they return to us to esta-blish a regular business, thus giving employment to our shipping, and increasing our revenue. Much has been said and written on both sides of the question, but from present appearances I think the reaction will be in favor of the Celestials."

THE GAINES CASE REVIVED.—An advertisement, signed by Mrs. MYRA CLARKE GAINES, has appeared in one of the New Orleans papers, under date of May 19th, 1852, giving notice that she is about to commence proceedings in the probate court of that city for the recovery of the estate of her father, the late Daniel Clarke, under the devise made by him in 1813, instituting her, as his legitimate and only daughter, his universal devisee: and warning all persons from purchasing any portions of the said estate, or from acquiring titles under the present holders or purchasers.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

By the Illinois we have files of Honolulu papers to the 24th of April-only forty-nine days old.

The session of the Hawaiian Parliament was opened in the stone church at Honolulu on the 13th of April, with abundant ceremonials, which are fully reported in the Polynesian.

The opening speech of the King sets forth that the foreign relations of the island are of a friendly character. except so far as regards France, from the Government of which no response had been received as yet to the propositions made on the part of Hawaii. In relation to the invasion of the Islands from California, of which so much has been said in the newspapers, the King remarked:

has been said in the newspapers, the King remarked:

"The peace of my kingdom has been threatened with an invasion of private adventurers from California. An appeal was made to the United States Commissioner, which being promptly acted on by Captain Gardner, of the United States ship Vandalia, tranquillized the public mind.

"I have taken some measures to create a military force, in the training of which Capt. Gardner has been pleased to render important assistance. Such a force has been considered indispensable to enable me to protect efficiently the lives and property of all who live under my dominion. It will be for you to provide the means of maintaining such a force permanently, so as that the very defencelessness of my kingdom may not invite the evil-disposed to invade it."

Among the proceedings of the two branches of the

Among the proceedings of the two branches of the Legislature, likely to be of interest in this section, we notice the following:

In the House of Nobles, the committee of three appoint at the house of mores, the committee of three appointment had reported a new constitution. It was under discussion at the latest advices, and had been amended in some important respects at the suggestion of Mr. Willy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who avowed himself in favor of a constitution assimilating in principle with that of Great Britain.

with that of Great Britain.

In the House of Representatives a resolution had been adopted expressing the disapprobation of the House upon the reports in circulation absend to the effect that the people of that kingdom were desirous of soming under the American Government, and salling few as inquiry as to the source from which such reports had emagated.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Hilo on the night of the 14th of April, and on the 15th a new eruption of the volcano commenced about three miles to the northwest of the one reported in February. The damage by that esuption, it appears, was not so large as was anticipated, the lave passing ever an uninhabit district, and not meeting in its course either villages or cultivated land ... N. F. Commercial Advertiser!

RATEROADS IN SWITZERLAND.

In the March number of the Paris "Revue des deux Mondes" we find a review by Mr. BONNET, of Geneva, of the report of Messrs, R. STEPHENSON and SWINDERNE OR railroads in Switzerland. It appears from the following summary by the reviewer that the system proposed by the celebrated English engineer, hr. Stephenson, for Switzerland, is the same which was introduced in this country on the Pottsville and Surbury milroad, in Pennsylvania

about twenty years since: The reviewer remarks:

"Experience has proved that the meet powerful locomotives produce no result beyond the traction of their own weight on an ascent of 45 in 1,000; that when the rise is nearly 25 in 1,000 they draw but about twenty-one tous, whilst the same engine would draw, with no greater effort, there hundred tons on he level. No useful result, then, can be obtained from the Jocomotive engine on an inclination approaching 25 in 1,000," (or 132 feet per

"If ever the Alps are to be passed by railroads, it can

"If ever the Alps are to be passed by railroads, it can only be by a succession of inclined planes.

"The system proposed by Mr. Stephenson for the working of his inclined planes consists in causing his trains to descend by gravity, and to ascend by the assistance of wood reservoirs, which are filled with water at the head of each inclined plane, in order to give them more weight, and which, being thus made sufficiently heavy for the purpose, create in descending an ascending motion of the returning trains of merchandise or travellers. Once at the foot of the plane, the wagon reservoirs are emptied of the water which they contain, and then without difficulty they are taken back with the first ascending train which presents itself. The application is an ingenious one of the principle of self-acting planes, and has the sanction of experience.

experience.

"It is now nearly twenty years since Mr. Mossoura. Robinson introduced it in the United States on a railroad between Pottsville and Sunbury, in Pennsylvania. A minute description of the machinery and the manner of working the planes on this work may be seen in the text and atlas of the history of "Ways of Communication in the United States," by Mr. Michel Chevalier. There will be found also in this work the plan of a very simple, economical, and effective contrivance with which Mr. Robinson provided each of the planes in order to moderate the speed of heavily-loaded descending trains."

was commenced under the auspices of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, with the view of bringing the extensive body of coal lands of the Mahanoy or second coal field, then own-ed by Mr. Girard, and afterwards devised by him to the city of Philadelphia, into market, and on his decease fell into disuse and dilapidation. The great and increasing iemand for anthracite coal has lately attracted attentio this work, and it is gratifying to find the plan originally adopted for it standing the test of time and examination, and that it is now recommended by the ablest engineer of the age, under similar circumstances, in Europe.

FROM THE LOWELL DAILT MORNING NEWS OF JUNE 3. SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT WITH THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—From five to ten thousand persons attended yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clook a large demonstration of the powers of the Fire Annihilator, on the south common of this city. A building twelve feet square and two stories high had been erected for burning. The building was made of dry pine and sprace boards, rough outside and inside, and without plastering. About half the chamber floor was taken up, and a quantity of dry boards piaced endwise up through the opening. There were also six or eight tar and rosin barrell placed inside, four of which were broken into staves and beattered freely through both stories. A few shavings were placed at the bottom to start the flames.

Previous to the experiment, Dr. Colton briefly stated.

start the flames.

Previous to the experiment, Dr. Colton briefly stated the construction and operation of the Fire Annihilator. He stated that the machines were not intended for the largest conflagrations, but rather to prevent the large conflagrations, by subduing the flames before they had extended beyond a single room. He said that nine out of ten fires were confined to a single room when first discovered, and could readily be exflaguished with these machines by having them on hand. He stated that the machines would keep ready for use any length of time, and were not liable to get out of order; and the expense for a machine and charge for a dwelling house was from fifteen to twenty dollars; also that they could be used any number of times.

number of times.

Dr. Colton then stated the condition of the building be proposed to set on fire; but as there was a vast assemblage present, he suggested that the citizens appoint a committee to examine the building, and report whether the statement he had made was correct. The committee was appointed. Capt. Peabody, one of the committee was returned to the boards, the finnes spread and nearly filled the lower portions of the building. The fismes soon reached the roof, when one annihilator was started, and in about half a minute the whole fire was extinguished. Dr. Colton then stated that he was not satisfied with the experiment, that the fire was not as large as he intended to make, and that he would set fire to the building again. A fresh supply of shavings were obtained and a light applied. On this occasion an immense fire was built. The whole inner side of the building was in one living blaze. "The building is gone" was the involuntary expression from many a spectator. The fiames had burst through the cracks of the boards on the sides and top of the building in some dozen places. Dr. Colton and his assistant started two machines: the white vapor rushed out into the building, and, wonderful as it appeared, in about one minute the whole fire was extinguished! Expressions of surprise and astonishment at the result were in every mouth. It seemed to be the general opinion, as it certainly was ours, that if all the engines of the city had been on the ground (consider, ing the nature of the building and the material burning) they could not have saved the building.

During the above facts, is it not apparent that almost any fire that ordinarily occurs in our dwellings, protected as they are by plastered walls, is completely under the control of these machines? Th

sufficient for ordinary dwellings. We should suppose that no one having a house in danger of fire would neglect to obtain this guard and protection.

The Pamela, or American bonnet, has been adopted in England at breakfasts and races, &c. It is made of tape, joined like straw,